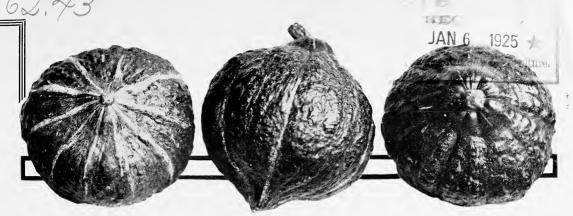
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The "Kitchenette" Hubbard

# 1923 Market Grower's Specialties



Her To the work of the work

FEB 2 6 1925

WEDGE SEEDS Albert Lea Minnesota

"Seedsmen to the Critical Gardener"

### Greetings:

Half the fun in this gardening business comes in the satisfaction which you get in supplying the market with its first field-grown vegetables—Tomatoes and what not. Half the fun and ninetenths of the profit.

I naturally feel a good deal the same pride in offering you these specialties. They are on the national seed market much as your extra early vegetables are on your local market.

Cordially,

Malph F. Velge

#### NITRAGIN COSTS LESS

Nitragin is now sold by the bushel of seednot by the acre. The concentrated bushel Nitragin sells at the same price as an acre can once did, but gives you more acres of inoculation. Nitragin Inoculation is cheaper to you; Use Nitragin on all your legume seed.

#### Buy Your Nitragin From Your Dealer

He has fresh Nitragin in Stock or he can get

it for you promptly:
You can get NITRAGIN for different crops
as follows: USE

- "A" Nitragin; for alfalfa; sweet clover; bur clover.
- "B" Nitragin; for red; mammoth red; alsike: crimson: white clover.
- Nitragin; for hairy vetch; spring "C" vetch; wild vetch; perennial pea; sweet pea; broad bean; lentil; garden pea; field pea.
- Nitragin; for garden bean; navy bean; field bean; scarlet bean; kidnev bean.
- "E" Nitragin; for cow pea; lima bean; velvet bean; peanut; Japan clover; partridge pea.
- Nitragin; for soybeans.

All these are put up, in one bushel and half bushel cans only—A CAN of NITRAGIN for EVERY BUSHEL of SEED.

Price: per one bushel can (any kind)...\$1.00 per half bushel can (any kind) ... (postage extra—shipping weight-half bushel size is 6 oz.; one bushel size is 10 oz.)

When ordering, mention the kind of Nitragin you want or give name of crop.

#### **EVERY GARDEN NEEDS** NITRAGIN---COSTS 15c

A new garden culture for peas, beans and for sweet peas. Is sold in a small size, just right for the average garden. It costs only 15c with your garden seed order; or 17c if mailed separate.

When ordering garden nitragin state if you want it for beans.

want it for beans, peas or sweet peas.

Nitragin is easy to use. Complete directions come with each package.

-See Dealer's Address on Front Page-(No. 14-R-22)

### YOU CAN **GROW MORE CROPS**

IF YOU USE



INSURES THE SEED INCREASES THE YIELD ENRICHES THE SOIL

Prepared in the Laboratory of

The "NITRAGIN" Company, Inc. 457-459 EAST. WATER STREET MILWAUKEE, WIS.

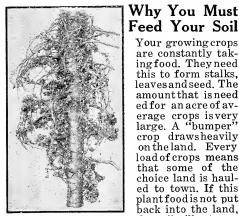
FOR SALE BY

### WEDGE SEEDS

ALBERT LEA, MINN.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR PRICES

Fertile land is soil which contains plenty of plant food. All soils consist of finely divided rock mixed with certain substances which are good for plants. The soils may be part sand or clay or limestone mixtures, depending on the locality. Then there are potash, phosphates and nitrogen. All these are needed by the plants as food-but the NITROGEN is used up faster than the other two and is especially important.



#### A Well Inoculated Legume Root

Courtesy of Agricultural Extension Department I.H.C.

#### the soil will get poor -worn out. The Fertilizer Problem

Your growing crops

are constantly tak-

ing food. They need

this to form stalks,

leaves and seed. The

amount that is need

ed for an acre of av-

erage crops isvery

large. A "bumper"

crop drawsheavily

on the land. Every

load of crops means

that some of the

choice land is haul-

ed to town. If this

plantfood is not put

back into the land.

Barnyard manure contains all the plant foods needed. If there were enough manure it would be an ideal thing. there is not enough manure and commercial fertilizers are expensive. Nitrogen is the most expensive substance to replace. Yet the air is full of it.

#### Page 3

#### Legumes (The Partnership Plants)

Legumes are plants which bear their seeds in a pod. They include alfalfa, all the clovers, all peas and beans,, cowpeas, soybeans, vetch, sweet peas and many others. Some you know well, others are less common here. LEGUMES differ from other plants (such as corn, rye, etc.) in that they can form a PARTNERSHIP WITH NITRAGIN BACTERIA. When they do this the legume draws its nitrogen from the air-not from the soil

#### **Bacteria** and Nodules

Most of us think of bacteria as bringers of disease. That is not fair! Only few bacteria cause disease. There are many kinds which are beneficial and absolutely needed. Bacteria are living things. They are very small and simple. Still they have all the powers of a living body. Each little bacteria cell does its bit. They multiply and produce things. Because they grow so fast they can produce wonderful results. There are many kinds of bacteria in the soil. Each has its work to do. Among them are some that are especially important. These are the NITRO-GEN-GATHERING or LEGUME bacteria. They are very necessary. Even in the best soils there should be more of them. The natural home of these bacteria is in the NOD-ULES OF LEGUME PLANTS. Nodules are wart-like lumps on the roots of alfalfa, clover, beans and other legumes. They are full of the nitrogen-gathering bacteria.

#### What These Bacteria Can Do

NITRAGIN bacteria in the nodules draw Nitrogen from the air around the plant. Then they build this into other substances which they furnish the plant. Thus the plant takes its nitrogen from the air. It saves the soil. The plant grows sturdy, rich, with a bigger crop above ground and a large root system. But remember, this can only take place if the BACTERIA ARE IN THE ROOTS.

#### Inoculation With Nitragin

The bacteria must be supplied. There are not enough in the soil. The easiest way is to put them on the seed and let them grow into the roots. It is the easiest, safest and most successful way. This is what is meant by inoculation.

#### How You Can Get The Right Kind of Inoculating Bacteria



How NITRAGIN Helps a Soybean Plant. Note Nodules on roots.

The pure culture is the only reliable source. "NITRAGIN" is a pure culture of the right bacteria. The "NITRAGIN" pack age is a mass of these bacteria—living, vigorous, active—ready to put on your seed.

# Why Use "NITRAGIN" Inoculator?

To get results you must have a reliable culture. "NITRAGIN" is not a new thing. It has been tried out. "NITRAGIN" was awarded GOLD MEDALS when

other cultures were still unknown. The work of Nobbe and Hiltner, the originators of "NITRAGIN" culture, began soon after the discovery of the bacteria and has continued until the present time. Their PAINSTAK-ING LIFE-LONG efforts have produced an inoculator which is uniform, easy to keep and use, and of superior inoculating power. "NITRAGIN" is the ORIGINAL PURE INOCULATOR.

### NITRAGIN

### "NITRAGIN" Comes in the Modern Package

"Nitragin" bacteria are packed in the granular medium in cans. Don't confuse this with ordinary earth. The granular medium is the only substance which supplies the living bacteria with the right conditions for life. It is the nearest thing to their natural home. Its great porosity guarantees moisture and oxygen for the bacteria, two of the vital requirements for bacteria life. Thus the bacteria are strong and vigorous when you are ready to use them and far outlive the guarantee. Weak bacteria do not produce nodules. "NITRAGIN" does not come on jelly medium in bottles. The GRANULAR MEDIUM IS SO FAR SUPERIOR that we have long discarded the use of bottles.

### Inoculation With "Nitragin" is Easy





seed. It is simple, labor and time saving.

### The Great Value of NITRAGIN-ed Legumes

Inoculated legumes are very profitable to the farmer and also improve his soil. Their excellent feeding value (such as alfalfa hay, soybean ration, etc.) stamp them as money-makers. Besides, their enormous and deep root system draws valuable plant foods (such as potash) from the deeper soil layers and saves the cost of these kinds of fertilizars, but most of all they add nitrogen to the soil—a very expensive element if bought in fertilizer.

But remember, only legumes inoculated with a good, reliable inoculator such as "NITRAGIN"—will do this. Use "NITRAGIN" on all legumes.

#### Points on Alfalfa

SELECTION OF LAND—Avoid lowlying, wet, cold lands with water level nearer than five or six feet of the surface. A sloping or gently rolling field is best. Also avoid seepy hillsides. The subsoil should be permeable and porous to permit aeration, drainage and penatration of the roots. The most suitable alfalfa soils are those of the deep, rich gravely clay types. It can be grown quite successfully, however, on sandy or gravelly soil.

CULTIVATION—The land should be continuously cultivated to free it from weeds before seeding. Weeds are about the most troublesome factor in securing a stand. Soils of the clay and loam class should be plowed and cultivated deep. The light, sandy soils should be plowed to loosened up some time before seeding time so as to secure

a compact seed bed.

MANURING.—No manuring may be necessary in the case of the deep, rich, well-tilled loam, but a light top dressing of fine, well rotted manure helps to insure a stand of alfalfa, not so much to turnish plant food as to prevent the ground from drying out, and cracking, or to prevent the sand from drifting; to shade the ground and conserve moisture, and, on steep hillsides, to check washing. Make liberal applications of lime.

TIME OF SEEDING—This will vary with the locality starting about May 1st and may continue as late as there is a prospect of getting a vigorous growth to withstand winter

AMOUNT OF SEED-From 20 to 30 pounds.

METHODS OF SEEDING—On well prepared loam and clay soils broadcast seeding, followed by a very light disking, or harrowing, or both. The seed should be planted at a drpth of from ½ to 1½ inches. On sand soils which drift or dry out quickly, the seed may be imbedded somewhat deeper. Inoculate seed with "Nitragin."

TREATMENT—As a general rule a new alfalfa seeding does better in the long run when no nurse crop is put in. If a nurse crop is used this should be seeded only one-half to two-thirds as heavy as is the custom when sowed alone. If weeds are troublesome, clip high with a mower as often as it is necessary to prevent them from crowding and shading the alfalfa plants.

#### Main Points in Clover Growing

SELECT A FIELD:

(1) With good natural or artificial drainage, preferably with soil containing a fair mixture of clay. (2) With soil at least moderately supplied with humus and of reasonable fertility. (3) If possible where clean culture crops, such as corn, tobacco, cotton, sugar beets, or where such as the grains, oats, wheat, barley, etc., have been growing and have reduced the weeds. (4) That is gently sloping or rolling to prevent the submerging of plants in standing water.

#### PRECAUTIONS:

1. When ice sheets form in winter or snow crusts develop drive herds of stock over the field to break surfaces and prevent smothering. (2) Test the soil for acidity and lime field well.

PREPARATION OF SOIL:

(1) Plow at least five or six weeks previous seeding. (2) Plow deep; usually to a lev of seven to eight inches below the surface, that ti layer of cultivated soil may be deep enough accommodate the clover roots. (3) Provide a we settled, compacted seed-bed. (4) Provide a see bed free of weeds.

SEED AND SEEDING:

(1) Buy reliable seed. (2) Buy seed grow further north rather than further south than the latitude in which it is to be seeded. (3) For duregions secure drought-resistant seed. (4) Broad cast by hand or sow with a seed sower, or drin. (5) Sow alone or more frequently with nurrorps of grain or grass mixtures. (6) Inocula all seed with "Nitragin."

#### Peas

SOIL AND PREPARATION—A wide varied of soils will produce peas, but a clay loam is bes Do not neglect liming. In heavy soils fall ploving is best, although spring plowing is mucpracticed. Harrow soil well.

SEED AND SEEDING—Early spring, in Apr or May so as to have growth before hot weathe About two to two and one-half bushels, in drill

Inculate the seed with "Nitragin."

#### Beans

SOIL—Clay loam, if well drained; althoug fine gravelly loams with considerable humus wi do well. Inverted clover sod is excellent.

PREPARATION OF SOIL AND SEEDING-Plow deep and cultivate well. Do not plant to early in a cold soil, as it will hinder germinatio and reduce vitality. Beans are very sensitive t frosts. Planting time is about June 1 to 25tl Plant in shallow rows about 28 inches apar Amount of seed varies according to size, about to 4 pecks. AVOID DISEASED SEED. Inocalate all seed with "Nitragin."

#### Soybeans and Cow Peas

SOIL—For soybeans soil should be fairly ric in organic matter. Provide fair drainage. Cow peas will grow on land too poor to grow anythin else. Best soils are open sandy loam. Do no forget liming for either crop.

SEED BED—Should be well plowed and cultivated. Need a firm seed bed. Cowpeas are ofte

used as a catch crop after early grains.

SEEDING—Both crops are sensitive to frost although the soybean less than the cowpea. Ofte cowpeas or soybeans are planted with corn at the last cultivation of the corn. They are good so builders and give an excellent ration. Sow soybean ½ to 1½ bu. per acre; Cowpeas ½ peck to 1½ bu. depending on whether sowed alone or with other crops. Inoculate all seed with "Nitragin."

## ORDER SHEET WEDGE SEEDS



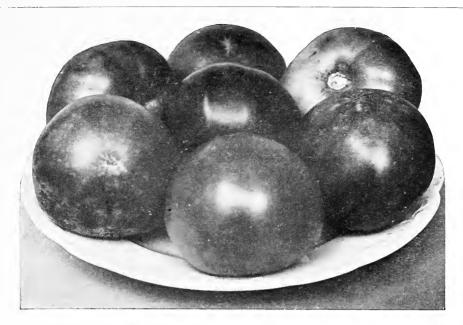
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WE DELIVER FREE	All Garden Seeds in packets, ounces, qua herein, Add postage, for larger quantities by	rter pounds at prices quoted mail
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ALL SEEDS ARE SOLD WITH THE UNDERSTANDING that you may return them any time within fifteen days after receipt if they are not absolutely satisfactory, and I will promptly refund your money. However, I do not warrant in any way express or implied the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of the seeds sold by me and will not be in any way responsible for the crop

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Nan	ne 		Postoffice			State	

NOW WHILE YOU'RE AT IT take time to write me a letter to send along with your order. I'll be mighty glad to hear from you. Maybe you have some questions—come on with them, I'll do my best to answer them D n't be particular about the paper or writing. I won't notice that. What I want is a letter RALPH F. WEDGE.



### North Dakota Earliana

It seems natural that North Dakota, the state where frosts have been known most every month in the year, should give us the last thing in early tomatoes.

The work of developing this wonderful strain of Earliana was conducted by the Agricultural College with the thot of providing Dakota home gardeners with a tomato which could be depended upon to ripen a crop of fruit. Not only were they completely successful in securing this, but we now find that the strain which they developed is almost without rival in the United States as a market growers' extreme early.

Even were the North Dakota not superior in other respects, it would be worth many times the purchase price simply because it leads all other strains in earliness.

Under some conditions, California for example, it is freakishly early. One grower at Merced, a great center of tomato production, reports that seed of the North Dakota sown while he was transplanting his regular early sorts, matured fruit at about the same time. While it is not likely that you will find such a great difference as this, yet I think I am safe in assuring you that it will ripen a more profitable crop of extra early tomatoes than any variety or strain now being offered.

But extreme earliness is only one feature of the North Dakota. To market growers its smoothness and comparative freedom from cracking sets it entirely apart from other Earlianas. The crown setting particularly is beautiful and almost free from misshapen or cracked fruit.

Because the crown settings run upward of a dozen tomatoes, you are assured of a good crop of No. 1 tomatoes.

Prof. W. T. Yeager, head of the Gardening Department, North Dakota, describes the tomato as averaging about four ounces in weight, but at other points farther south, we find that it develops into a larger fruit. In the Southwest they will make three inches in diameter as a general average.

Healthy foliage is another characteristic of the North Dakota. The vigorous plants may readily be spotted in a field of other Earlianas. Since foliage troubles have become so prevalent this is a very important point of superiority.

With the large market growers every day counts in the production of early tomatoes. Only a day or two tells the difference between a big profit, or no profit at all and perhaps a loss. Because I believe the North Dakota to be particularly adapted to the needs of these larger growers I am offering the seed only in quantities of one ounce or more and selling it under a money-back, if not satisfied, guarantee.

### Special Conditional Sale of North Dakota Earliana Seed

It is hereby mutually agreed between the Wedge Seeds and purchaser of any seed of the North Dakota Earliana that if at the end of the season the purchaser is not in every way satisfied with the results secured from this tomato—The Entire Purchase Price Will Be Refunded Immediately Upon Request, made on or before November 1, 1923.

1 oz. \$5.00; 2 oz. \$9.50; 4 oz. \$18.00

#### Remarks About The "North Dakota"

California, Merced.—December 26, 1922:

"Fruit was good size, uniformly three inches diameter, very smooth and solid—the only variety that did not crack badly, in fact free of that prevalent fault."

H. I. M.

No. Carolina, Fayetteville.—Oct. 12, 1922:

"Sowed March 9th—field set May 17th—first fruit June 26th—yield excellent—shape and quality very good—last picking September 15th—A very fine strain of Earliana." A. S. N.

Washington

For the first time since I commenced handling asparagus I have something which I can boost with genuine enthusiasm. It's a product of our United States Department of Agriculture, something of which the Bureau of Plant Industry can well be proud. They have named it Washington Asparagus.

Back in 1906 the work of selection was begun at Concord. Mass., but no plants, which were entirely satisfactory to the Bureau, were produced until finally in 1910 one single specimen was found which formed the foundation for the splendid new

variety.

Their principal difficulty was to keep the strain rust resistant, and in order to make sure that this was done the work was carried down to South Carolina in districts which are badly infested with rust.



### As paragus

Not only is the Washington of large size, rapid growth and extraordinary tenderness, but best of all it is uniformly rust-resistant. Unless you have had the misfortune of having a promising bed of asparagus completely wiped out you can hardly appreciate the value of this freedom from rust.

The Washington is a big type,

The Washington is a big type, rapid grower, high yielder and of extraordinary quality. I consider it entirely out of the class of the old

varieties.

Per Packet 25c Oz. 45c 1/4 pound \$1.40 Pound \$5.00

### Referendum Peas

Maybe I ought to call this a novelty. Our experience with it has not been sufficient to really make any very definite promises. But I feel satisfied that among all the many varieties that we have ever had in our test gardens there has never been one that came up to it in quality.

It matures along with the Nott's Excelsior, Little Marvel and that class, stands about the same height and probably yields equally well or better. The size of the pod I should say would average better than the Marvel, with seven to nine peas in each, that is in our climate. Very likely it would do much better under Montana conditions.

I am very anxious to have this tried out as extensively as possible this season as I am expecting great things of it in the near future.

Last year I sent out a large number of small samples and in every case, where we have a report, the Referendum seems to be a great favorite. Market growers report that it made a splendid appearance when picked, and stood up well.

The seed is produced here at Albert Lea and so do not expect it to compare with the western grown seed in appearance.

Pkt.	Per lb.	Per 3 lbs.	Per lb. 15 lbs
.25	.60	\$1.50	.40

### Early Wonder Beet

This is just an A No. 1 market growers' beet. It is early and better still excells in quality. The customers will be delighted with its rich dark red color, smooth glossy skin and comparative freedom from roots.

I have found that there is so much inferior beet seed put onto the market that a pure, well selected strain is appreciated by the gardener more than in almost any other vegetable.

Per Pkt. Per Oz. Per ½ lb Per lb.
.10 .20 .45 \$1.25

### Extra Early Osage Melon

This is a new selection of Osage put out a year ago by Rice. It certainly surpasses the standard type and is much more uniform. In the North its earliness is particularly appreciated.

Altho the Rocky Ford types of cantaloupe seem to sell pretty well on the marktes when shipped up from the South, I find that they are very difficult to sell when put in competition with the Osage. The slight underlying of yellow which shows thru the netting on the Osage seems to indicate to the customers that the melon is ripe and probably is largely responsible for its preference on the markets.

.10	.20	.50	\$1.50
Per Pkt.	Per Oz.	Per ¼ lb	Per lb.

## "Kitchenette" Squash

The small convenient size of the "Table Queen" squash, the delightful flavor of the "Delicious", the rich attractive appearance, keeping quality and yield of the old "Hubbard"—are all combined and actually excelled in this remarkable new introduction, the "Kitchenette".

More than this, seven years of inbreeding has given it a uniformity which can be found in no squash now offered to market growers.

Seven years ago the Vegetable Gardening Section of the University of Minnesota, sleected a small hubbard which seemed an ideal type for market. By continuous inbreeding thru hand pollination they have succeeded in establishing every desirable characteristic. Prof. W. T. Tapley, who is at the head of this section of the Horticulture Department, and Prof. John Bushnell, who carried on this particular experiment, deserve a great amount of credit for this extremely valuable variety, which they produced.

In size the "Kitchenette" runs evenly 5 to 7 pounds. Just right for the average family. In contrast to any variety on the market, each squash resembles almost precisely every other one, not only in size but every other way.

The continuous inbreeding not only has developed this remarkable uniformity but seems to have given the variety particular vigor, its yields comparing favorably with the heaviest cropping hubbards.

The "Kitchenette" can be depended upon to ripen within about six weeks of blossoming. This  $\mathbf{i}_{nsures}$  a completely ripened crop at almost any point within the United States and even parts of Canada.

Probably because of this complete maturity, they may be kept very nearly as easily as potatoes. We have kept them stored in a large pile on the floor of an ordinary basement, and even under these conditions—had no trouble keeping them safely into the Spring. As they keep, the quality, which is splendid even early in the Fall, becomes superb. They cook up mealy and dry, with a delicious nutty flavor.

The housewife has no trouble to cut the shell which is only about one-eighth inch in thickness—about one-half that of the old hubbards. The meaty portion is thick and well colored.

No home gardener and above all, no market grower should be without the "Kitchenette".

Ounce 75c; ½ lb. \$2.00; Pound \$7.00

## "Pickaninny" Corn

Here's a little corn standing around two feet high—with ears as many inches from the ground—which in spite of its color is going to take the markets everywhere by storm.

I say in spite of its color because we all know that in competition with white or yellow corn a variety which shows some bluish kernels will not sell readily on the market, no matter how superfine the quality may be.

But Pickaninny, ripening as it does nearly a week earlier than any known white or yellow (either sweet or flint) does not come into competition with them on the market.

Pickaninny is so new that the Dominion Experimental Farms, of Manitoba, which are responsible for its origination, have not finished the work of selection and on this account it often shows a tendency to revert to its parental types. But it seemed to me that every gardener as far as possible should be given the oportunity to try out this remarkable little corn.

You will be particularly delighted with its rich quality. With the possible exception of the Bantam I know of no corn in the early class which compares with it.

Last summer we had a small patch of Pickaninny from which we were planning to collect our seed supply. Naturally we valued it very highly. You may imagine our consternation when we discovered that only a day or two before we planned to gather the seed, the gophers had discovered the treat and had cleaned it up to a kernel. It is because of this mishap that I failed to secure a satisfactory photograph from which to make an illustration.

The seed we offer was grown in Manitoba on one of the Dominion Farms. Since we were only able to secure a small quantity of seed to distribute, I would suggest that you make sure of at least a trial package as soon as possible.

2 oz \$1.00; 1-4 pound \$1.50; 1 pound \$4.00.

### General Vegetable List

Prepaid. We prepay postage on all vegetable seeds in packets, ounces and quarter pounds. Prices quoted herein, to any part of the United States.

Our Terms are strictly cash with order. To enable us to sell seeds of this quality at an attractive price, we have made "cash with order" prices. This makes it possible for us to sell seed of the very highest quality at moderate prices. If goods, which we do not prepay, are wanted by mail, add what seems enough to cover the parcel post charges on the seeds and we will refund immediately any extra postage Otherwise we will ship by express.

All Seeds Are Sold With The Understanding that you may return them any time within fifteen days after receipt if they are not absolutely satisfactory, and I will promptly refund your money. However, I do not warrant in any way, express or implied, the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of the seeds sold by me and will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

WEDGE SEEDS.

Asparagus	Per	Per	Per	Per	Late or Winter				
•	Pkt.	Oz.	lb.	lb.	Danish Ballhead	.10	.30	.85	2.75
Washington	\$ .25				Succession	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Bonvallets	.05	.10	.20	.75	Premium Late Flat	۰	20		2.25
	_	_	_		Dutch Perfection Drumhead	.05	.20	.65	2.25
Beans	Per	Per	Per I		Savoy	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Wax Pod	Pkt.	lb.	3 lbs.		Red Dutch	.10	.30	1.00	3.25
Brittle Wax		.25	.70	.21	itea Daten	.10	.00	1.00	0.20
Pencil Pod Black Wax	.10	.25	.70 .55	.21 .17	Cauliflower	$\operatorname{Per}$	$\operatorname{Per}$	$\operatorname{Per}$	Per
Improved Golden Wax Davis Kidney Wax	.05	.20 .20	.55	.17		$\mathbf{Pkt}$ .	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz	. Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Wardwell's Kidney Wax		.25	.70	.21	Early Snowball	.10	.95	1.75	6.00
	.10	.20	., ,		Danish Giant	.10	.95	1.75	6.00
Green Pod						_	-		-
Stringless Green Pod	.10	.25	.70	.21	Celery	Per	Per	Per	Per
Field's First Early		.20	.55	.17	Golden Self Blanching	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb	. lb.
Bountiful		.25	.70	.21	(French)	.20	.75	2.00	7.00
Kentucky Wonder	.10	.25	.70	.21	Golden Self Blanching	.20	.,,	2.00	7.00
Lima					(American)	.15	.60	1.85	6.00
Burpee's Bush	.10	.35	.90	.25	Easy Blanching		.35	1.15	4.00
Henderson's Bush		.30	.75	.22	Giant Pascal	.05	.20	.65	2.00
King of the Garden Pole	.10	.35	.90	.25	Celeriac Giant Erfurt	.10	.30	.90	3.00
Navy					Cress				
Northern Grown	.05	.15	.40	.12	Garden, or Pepper Grass	.05	.10	.20	.75
	D	D	D	Don.	Table Carrots	Per	$\operatorname{Per}$	$\operatorname{Per}$	Per
Table Beets	$_{ m Pkt.}^{ m Per}$	Per Oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb		Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb	lb.
1				1.25	Chantenay	.05	.10	.25	.65
Early Wonder		.20 .10	.45 .25	.75	Danver's Half-long		.10	.25	.65
Detroit Dark Red		.10	.25	.75	Oxheart	.05	.10	.25	.75
Early Blood Turnip		.10	.25	.70	Stock Carrots		10	25	
Crosby's Egyptian	.05	.10	.25	.75	Mastodon	.05	.10	.25	.60
Long Smooth Blood Red	.05	.10	.20	.70	Sweet Corn	Per	Per	Per	Per lb
						Pkt.	lb.		10 lbs.
Mangel Beets	$\operatorname{Per}$	Per		Per l'	Golden Bantam		.20	.55	.15
S	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb_	o mo.	Dakota		.20	.55	.15
Sludstrup	.10	.20	.50	.45	Peep O'Day		.20	.55	.15
Mammoth Prize Long	.10	.20	.50	.45	Early Minnesota		.20	.55	.12
RedGolden Tankard		.20	.50	.45	Black Mexican		.20	.55	.12
Giant Feeding Sugar		.20	.50	.45	Early Crosby	.05	.20	.55	.12
Gianto I couning Dugar					Late				
Cabbada	Per	Per	Per	Per	Stowell's Evergreen	.05	.20	.55	.15
Cabbage Early or Summer	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb	Country Gentleman		.20	.55	.15
Early of Summer Early Jersey Wakefield		.25	.75	2.50			•		
		.23	. 1 0		D ()				
Enkhuizen Glory	.05	.20	.70	2.35	Pop Corn Japanese Hulless	.05	.20	.55	.15

Cucumbers	Per Pkt.	Per Oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.	Peas Smooth Extra Early	Per Pkt.	Per lb.	Per P	
Boston Pickling	.05	.10 .10	.35	1.00 1.15	Carter's Early Eight	.10			
Fordhook White Spine Improved Long Green		.10	.35 .30		WeeksAlaska		.30 .25	.85 $.60$	.24 .16
Davis Perfect (forcing)	.05	.15 .10	.40 .35	1.25	Market Surprise	.10	.30	.85	.24
Everbearing	.05	.10	.33	1.00	Wrinkled Early Dwarf				
Egg Plant	10	50			Referendum	.25	.60	1.50	.40
Black Beauty	.10	.50	1.75	6.00	Nott's Excelsior	.10	.25	.65	.19
Kohl Rabi					Little Marvel American Wonder		.25 .20	.65 .55	.19 .17
Early White Vienna	.05	.15	.50	1.75	Blue Bantam	.15	.35	.85	.26
	_	_	_	_	Lata Main Conn				
Lettuce Loose Leaved Kinds	Per Pkt.	$ \begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Per} \\ \operatorname{Oz.} \end{array} $	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.	Late Main Crop Telephone	.10	.25	.70	.22
Black Seeded Simpson		.10	.30	1.00	Potlatch	.10	.25	.70	.21
Grand Rapids	.05	.10	.30	1.00	Union Jack	.15	.50	1.25	.35
Prize Head	.05	.10	.25	.85	Sugar Peas				
Heading Kinds	0.5	10	20	1 00	Melting Sugar	.10	.35	.90	.26
California Cream Butter Hanson Head	.05 .05	.10 .10	.30 .30	$\frac{1.00}{1.00}$					
May King	.05	.10	.25	.85	Pumpkins	Per	Per	Per	Per
Big Boston New York	.05 .10	.10 .25	$.35 \\ .70$	$\frac{1.15}{2.25}$	Field Large Cheese	Pkt. .05	Oz. .10	⅓ lb. .25	lb. <b>.75</b>
					Connecticut Field		.10	.25	.75
Muskmelon					Kentucky Field	.05	.10	.20	.60
Rocky Ford Osage	.05 .05	.10 .10	.35 .35	$\frac{1.10}{1.15}$	Early Sugar	.05	.10	.25	.75
Emerald Gem		.10	.30	1.00					
Honey Dew Extra Early Osage	.10 .10	.25 .20	.75 .50	$1.75 \\ 1.50$	Radish Round Red	Per Pkt.	Per Oz.	Per F lb. 10	
Datia Daily Osage	.10	.20	.50	1.50	Improved Early Scarlet	I Kt.	02.	10. 10	) 1DS
Watermelon					Globe (select).	.05	.15	1.00	.90
Coles Early		.10	.20	.50	Early Scarlet Globe (American)	.05	.10	.60	.55
Kleckley's Sweet Winter Queen		.10 .15	.25 .35	$.75 \\ 1.25$	Rapid Red		.10	.75	.70
· ·					1171. to - 771 4				
Onion Seed	Per Pkt.	Per Oz.	Per F lb	Per lb 5 lbs	White Tipped French Breakfast	.05	.10	.65	.60
Southport Red Globe	rkt.	OZ.	10	o ros	Scarlet Turnip (Wh.				
(Eastern)	.05	.15	1.70	1.60	Tip)	.05	.10	.60	.55
Southport White Globe (Eastern)	.10	.25	2.50	2.35	White				
Large Red Weathers-					Icicle	.05	.10	.65	.60
White Bartletta (Pick-	.05	.15	1.50	1.40	Long Red				
ling) (Eastern)	.10	.30	2.25	2.10	Long Scarlet, Short Top	.05	.10	.65	.60
Prize Taker (Eastern) Danvers Yellow Globe	.05 .05	.15 .15	$\frac{1.50}{1.70}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.40 \\ 1.60 \end{array}$	Winter				
					Black Spanish	.05	.15	.85	
Onion Sets	Per 3 lbs.	Per peck	$\frac{P\epsilon}{32 \text{ lbs.}}$	er bu		Per	Per	Per lb.	
White Bottom	.45	1.00	3.25		Spinach	Pkt.	lb.	10 lbs.	
Yellow Bottom		.95	3.00		Victoria New Zealand	.10	.35 .75	$\frac{.30}{.65}$	
Red Bottom	.45	.95	3.00		Bloomsdale		.40	.35	
Parsley	Per	Per	Per	Per					
	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.	Squash Winter	Per Pkt.	Per Oz.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
Curled Parsnips	.05	.10	.35	1.00	Genuine Hubbard	.05	.15	.35	1.00
Improved Hollow Crown	.05	.15	.35	1.00	Delicious		.15	.45	1.50
Dammana	Dan	D	D	Do:	Table Queen	.10	.25	.75	2.50
Peppers Sweet or Mango	Per Pkt.	Per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Per Oz.	Per ¼ lb	Summer				
Chinese Giant	.10	.30	.50	1.75	Early White Bush	0.7	4.0	3.0	1 00
Ruby King Hot Peppers	.05	.25	.45	1.50	Scallop Bush Summer Crook-	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Red Chili	.10	.25	.40	1.25	neck	.05	.15	.35	1.25

### General Vegetable List (Continued)

SALSIFY Vegetable Oyster Sandwich IslandRHUBARB	Per pkt	Per oz .15	Per ¼ lb .45	Per lb 1.50	Ponderosa Dwarf Champion Golden Queen Yellow Pear Bonny Best	.05	.45 .30 .30 .40	$\frac{1.00}{1.50}$	
Seed		.15	.45	1.40	GROUND CHERRY				
SWISS CHARD					(Yellow) Herbs	.10	.35	1.25	
Lucullus	.05	.10	.25	.75	DillCaraway	.05 .05	.10		.75
RUTABAGAS	Per	Per	Per I	Per lb	Chinese Cabbage (Pe		.10	.35	1.15
Improved Purple Top	Pkt. . <b>05</b>	Oz. .10	lb. <b>.75</b>	10 lbs .55	Tsai) Marjoram Sweet	.10 .05	.20 .10	.70 .25	2.00
Improved 1 drpie 1 op	.03		.73	.33	ThymeSage		.25 .15		
TURNIPS	Per Pkt.	$ \begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Per} \\ \operatorname{Oz}. \end{array} $	$\Pr_{\frac{1}{4} \text{ lb.}}$	$_{ m lb.}^{ m Per}$	~ <del>u</del> go	•••	.10		
Purple Top Strap Leaved	.05	.10	.25	.75	Special Price Postage or Expr				
White Egg Extra Early White	.05	.10	.25	.75	ASPARAGUS		50	100	1000
Milan Purple Top White Globe		.15 .10	.35 .25	1.00 .75	Washington Rust Proof (1 year)		\$1.50	\$2.50	\$20.00
TOMATOES					Bonvallet's Giant Large (2 year)		1.25	2.00	14.00
John Baer Chalk's Early Jewel		.40 .25	$\frac{1.25}{.85}$		RHUBARB 1/2	doz.	Doz.	50	100
Earliana June Pink	.05	.20 .35	.65 1.15		1 year Large 2 year 1	.65 1.00	$\begin{array}{c} 1.00 \\ 1.75 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.00 \\ 4.50 \end{array}$	$\frac{5.00}{7.50}$

### Choice Flower Seeds

Antirrhinum (Snap- dragon). For gorgeous coloring can be equalled	pkt	Columbine ( Graceful spu ers on long st	rred flow-	Ipomea (Moon Flower) Rapid Climber. Wide range of delicate col-	pkt
by few flowers	.05	Cosmos. Ear		ors	.10
Bachelors Button. One of the most popular old fashioned flowers	.05	ing. White, crimson mixe Cypress Vine.	rose and d	Kochia (Summer Cypress or Burning Bush	.05
Balsam (Lady Slipper) An old favorite 1½ to 2 feet high	.10	leaves, star s flowers For-Get-me-N	haped red 	Larkspur (Delphinum) Flowers from June to August, mixed colors	.10
Calliopsis. Also greatly prized for bouquets and vases, 6 in. to 2 ft.		osotos) Ma lent edgings, Four-O'Clocks	blue10 s or Mar-	Marigold. Double tall African	.05
mixed	.05	vel of Peru. good old fa flower Hollvhock	shioned 	Mignonette. Very fragrant. Often added to bouquets for this reason, 6-12 in	.05
Dwarf Tall (climbing)	.05 .15 .05 .10	.25   1.00	all summer, 12-18	With little care will bloom in. high	.10
Lobb's	.10 .25	.60 1.75	brilliant contrastin	ng variety of colors. 12 in.	.05
Pansies Tufted Bedding Mixture Giant Pansy (Pkt 100-125 s			Phlox Drummondi	. One of the showiest and als, 12 in. high	.10
Exhibition Mixture—A sple very finest and largest Gi	endid mixt	ure of the	Portulaca (Moss R locations, 6 in. high	tose) Does well in hot dry	.05
a wide range of rich color		s covering	Poppies	zia) A bright free flowering	
Large Packet (about 650 se	eds)			Zia) A bright free howering	.10
2 Pkts. <b>65c</b> ; ½	oz. \$1.35	; 1 Oz. \$4.50	<b>Double Peony Flow</b>	ered. Tall growing	.05



### Rochester Giant Flowering



I AM very enthusiastic about these splendid asters. Not only are the flowers larger, but they seem to be more chrysanthemum-like and double than any sort I have ever grown. This seed is produced by the greatest Aster specialist in America.

#### Rochester Giant Flowering-

Rose or White	.150
Shell Pink, Purple, Laven-	
der Pink	.200
Extra Fine Mixed	.150

Pkt. 1/8 oz. 1/4 oz. oz

Comet (mixed colors) .10 .25 .40 1.25

Semples Branching 

Crego's Giant, white, pink, rose, pink crimson, lavender, blue 

#### Flower Seeds (Continued)

.05

.10 . 10

.10

.10

.05

#### POPPIES

Shirley. Beautiful sating flowers that range
in color from a delicate rose to a glowing
crimson
Oriental. For gorgeous colorings they have
few rivals, a Perennial
Ricinus (Castor Bean)
Salvia Splendens. An ideal plant for pots,
window boxes or hedges
Shasta Daisy. Large white flowers, fine for

Sweet Alyssum. Unexcelled for borders or beds

of white, 4-6 in. high

#### SWEET PEAS

Spencer Asta Ohn—Soft pinkish lavender. George Herbert—Bright rosy carmine. Illuminator—Rich salmon pink. Vermillion Brilliant—Very bright scarlet. King White—Best of all white Spencers. Wedgewood—Silvery blue. Pkt., any variety, 15c; Oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.75 Early Flowering Long Season Spencers. Yarrawa—Rose color changing as the flower develops to a charming combination of light pink standards and blush wings.

Warbler—A rich mauve purple.

Early Morning Star-Deep orange scarlet in standards, with rich orange pink wings.

Pkt. (about 50 seeds) .30c

#### SPECIAL SWEET PEA COLLECTIONS

"Old Fashioned Garden" Mixture. In this mix-ture I have combined the leading and most showy varieties of the Grandiflora type, the sweet pea of our Grandmother's garden. Altho the peas are not waved and crimped as the Spencers, they are indeed fine.

Oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 30c; 1/2 lb. 55c; lb. \$1.00

"Blue Ribbon" Giant Spencer Mixture. This is a splendid blend of the beat varieties of the Giant Spencers, and will surely delight all who want a grand variety of colors.

1/2 Oz. 20c; Oz. 30c; 2 Oz. 50c; 1/4 lb. 85c; lb. \$2.50 Sweet William. Also fine for cut flowers, 18 to pkt 24 in, high

Ten Weeks Stocks. Dwarf German. A favorite for outdoor bedding..... .10 Verbena. Brilliant flowers from June to freezing weather, 1 to 2 ft. high .10

Zinnia. Remarkable for profusion and duration of their flowers..... .10 Three offerings of very special interest to all large gardeners

## "Pickaninny" Sweet Corn

Dominion Experimental Farms, Manitoba

## "Kitchenette" Squash

Minnesota Experiment Station

## "North Dakota" Tomato

North Dakota Experiment Station

